Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

claims 1-17 have been cancelled and claims 18-31 have been withdrawn;

please cancel claims 44, 45, and 47-50;

please amend claims 38, 43 and 46;

please add claims 51-56.

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-17. (Cancelled)

18. (WITHDRAWN) A method of making an intraocular lens inserter cartridge, comprising: providing a hollow tube comprising a polymeric material, the tube including an interior wall defining a hollow space through which an intraocular lens may be passed and an outlet through which the intraocular lens may be passed from the hollow space into an eye; contacting the interior wall of the tube with a precursor material of a lubricity enhancing component to form a coating on the interior wall; and causing the precursor material in the coating to form a lubricity enhancing component having covalent bonds with the polymeric material of the tube; wherein the lubricity enhancing component includes at least one substituent group effective to reduce hydrolysis of the lubricity enhancing component relative to an identical lubricity enhancing component without the at least one substituent group.

19. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 18, further comprising a step of exposing the interior wall to plasma for a sufficient amount of time to enhance the covalent bonding between the lubricity enhancing component and the polymeric material of the tube.

20. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 18, wherein the polymeric material comprises polypropylene.

21. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 18, wherein the precursor material includes a UV radical initiator, and the step of causing comprises exposing the coating on the interior wall to ultraviolet light to covalently bond the coating on the interior surface of the tube.

22. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 21, wherein the precursor material further includes a thermal radical initiator, and the step of causing further comprises exposing the covalently bonded coating to elevated temperature for a time sufficient to enhance the stability of the covalently bonded coating.

23. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 18, wherein the lubricity enhancing component is effective to reduce the force needed to pass the intraocular lens in a folded state through the hollow space relative to the force needed to pass an identical intraocular lens in a folded state through the hollow space of an identical hollow tube without the lubricity enhancing agent.

24. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 18 wherein the at least one substituent group is other than a hydroxy group.

25. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 24 wherein the at least one substituent group is selected from the class consisting of hydrocarbyl groups, substituted hydrocarbyl groups and mixtures thereof.

26. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 25 wherein the at least one substituent group has 1 to about 4 carbon atoms per group.

27. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 24 wherein the at least one substituent group is selected from the class consisting of alkoxy groups having 1 to about 4 carbon atoms and mixtures thereof.

28. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 24 wherein the at least one substituent group is one or more methoxy groups.

29. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 24 wherein the substituent group is effective to reduce hydrolysis of said lubricity enhancing component relative to an

identical lubricity enhancing component including one or more hydroxy groups in place of the at least one substituent group.

30. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 24 wherein said lubricity enhancing component is hydrophilic.

31. (WITHDRAWN) A method for inserting an intraocular lens into an eye comprising: placing an outlet of a hollow tube in or in proximity to an incision in an eye, the hollow tube including an interior wall defining a hollow tube including an interior wall defining a hollow space containing an intraocular lens in a folded state and an effective amount of a liquid component, and an effective amount of a lubricity enhancing component covalently bonded to the hollow tube at the interior wall, the lubricity enhancing component including a substituent component effective to reduce hydrolysis of the lubricity enhancing component relative to an identical lubricity enhancing component without the substituent component; and passing the intraocular lens from the hollow space through the outlet into the eye.

32. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A intraocular lens (IOL) inserter cartridge comprising a lubricious coating covalently bound to at least one IOL-contacting surface of said IOL inserter cartridge wherein said lubricious coating comprises a reactive substituent component for covalently bonding said lubricious coating to said IOL-contacting surface and a lubricity enhancing component wherein said lubricity enhancing component further comprises a first substituent component for providing lubricity and a second substituent component effective to reduce hydrolysis of said lubricity enhancing component and wherein said second substituent component does not include a hydroxyl group.

33. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The IOL inserter according to claim 32 wherein said lubricity enhancing component is an alkylene oxide.

34. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The IOL inserter according to claim 33 wherein said alkylene oxide is selected from the group consisting of a low molecular weight polyalkylene glycol, a intermediate molecular weight polyalkylene glycol, a high molecular weight polyalkylene glycol and combinations thereof.

35. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The IOL inserter according to claim 34 wherein said alkylene oxide is polyethylene glycol.

36. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The IOL inserter according to claim 32 wherein said reactive substituent component comprises an ethylenically unsaturated group.

37. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The IOL inserter according to claim 36 wherein said ethylenically unsaturated group is selected from the group consisting of acrylic groups, methacrylic groups, and mixtures thereof.

38. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The IOL inserter according to claim [[1]]32 wherein said second substituent component effective to reduce hydrolysis of said lubricity enhancing component comprises hydrocarbyl groups or substituted hydrocarbyl groups.

39. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The IOL inserter according to claim 38 wherein said hydrocarbyl groups or substituted hydrocarbyl groups have from 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

40. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The IOL inserter according to claim 38 wherein said second substituent component comprises an alkoxy group.

41. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The IOL inserter according to claim 40 wherein said alkoxy group is methoxy.

42. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) An intraocular lens (IOL) inserter cartridge comprising methoxy polyethylene glycol monomethacrylate (mPEGMA) covalently bound to at least one IOL-contacting surface of said IOL inserter cartridge.

43. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The IOL inserter cartridge according to claim 42 wherein said mPEGMA comprises mPEGMA of at least three different molecular weights.

44. (CANCELED)

45. (CANCELED)

46. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An intraocular lens (IOL) inserter cartridge comprising methoxy polyethylene glycol monomethacrylate (mPEGMA) covalently

bound to at least one IOL-contacting surface of said IOL inserter cartridge and wherein said mPEGMA comprises mPEGMA of at least three different molecular weights.

47. (CANCELED)

48. (CANCELED)

49. (CANCELED)

50. (CANCELED)

51. (NEW) The IOL inserter according to claim 43 wherein one of said three different molecular weight mPEGMAs is a high molecular weight mPEGMA with a molecular weight of 1100.

52. (NEW) The IOL inserter according to claim 43 wherein one of said three different molecular weight mPEGMAs is a medium molecular weight mPEGMA with a molecular weight of 526.

53. (NEW) The IOL inserter according to claim 43 wherein one of said three different molecular weight mPEGMAs is a low molecular weight mPEGMA with a molecular weight of 360.

54. (NEW) The IOL inserter according to claim 46 wherein one of said three different molecular weight mPEGMAs is a high molecular weight mPEGMA with a molecular weight of 1100.

55. (NEW) The IOL inserter according to claim 46 wherein one of said three different molecular weight mPEGMAs is a medium molecular weight mPEGMA with a molecular weight of 526.

56. (NEW) The IOL inserter according to claim 46 wherein one of said three different molecular weight mPEGMAs is a low molecular weight mPEGMA with a molecular weight of 360.